NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1897.-TWELVE PAGES.

MANY STAYED AT WORK.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS ON IN SEV-ERAL STATES.

ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE MINES IN THE PITTS-BURG DISTRICT CONTINUE RUNNING-BOTH

#### SIDES EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN THE OUTCOME.

Pittsburg, July 6.-The strike of coal miners is on in the Pittsburg district, but the reports as to its extent are conflicting. The miners' officials had not heard from one-fourth of the mines in the district this afternoon, but they expressed themselves as confident that the order had been generally obeyed and that all the diggers would be out in a few days. The reports received at that time said that all the mines on the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were idle. Among the mines shut down are those of the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company, whose men, it was said. would not quit work, as they had individual contracts. The Osceola mines are also idle, as

In the Pan Handle district the Champion mine is idle. The only report received of mines that are working in that district are from the Pan Handle mine of M. A. Hanna & Co. and Beadling Brothers. All the Banksville mines are idle, and but sixty men are at work in the Jumbo mines.

The most encouraging reports for the strikers come from the river mines, and it can be stated that fully six thousand river diggers are idle But few mines are in operation, and the indications are that by Thursday every mine will be shut down, as the miners are determined in

The operators admit that the mines on the Wheeling division are idle to-day, but say it is due to the fact that this is a Slav holiday, and that the men will be at work to-morrow.

A strong effort was made to bring out the men at the New-York and Cleveland Company's mines at Turtle Creek, Plum Creek and Sandy Creek, but it was not successful, as all the men went to work as usual, and say they will not

### ONE-THIRD REMAINED AT WORK

According to the estimates of the miners' officials to-night, sixty-two railroad mines are idle in this district, and twenty-six are still in operation. They reported that in a number of cases they had heard no news from certain mines, and take it for granted in many cases that they are in operation. The mines idle are as follows: The Anderson, Allen, Amyville, Summerhill, Beechmont, Nixon, Big Chief, Hackett, Federal, Bowerhill, Yough Gas, Forest Hill, Fidelity, Nottingham, Germania, Harrison Gas, Banksville, Cliff, Monteour, Fair Haven, Lake Shore, Webster, Star, Mansfield No. 2, Moon Run, Cherry National, Eclipse, Brier Hill, Essen, Nos. 1, 2 and 8; Chartiers, Hickman, Laurel Hill, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Bishop, Nickel Plate, Boyd; Grant, Osceola, Slope, Belle Vernon, Standard, Phoenix, O. I. C., Stockdale, Sheppler, Pacific, Atlantic, Ocean, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Guffey, Oakridge, Creedmoor. Panhandle and Man Own.

Those reported working are as follows: Boone, Yough Slope, Harrison, Allison, Eureka, Banning, Oak Hill, Plum Creek, Sandy Creek, Whitesett, Darr, Painter, Boreland, Gastonville, Snowden, Port Royal, Jumbo, Champion, Glenshaw, First Pool, Will Grove, Washington Nos. 1 and 2, Smithlon, West Newton and Lock-

The miners' officials say the operators will say a mine is in operation as long as there are two men at work. The operators say that the Pan Handle mines operated by M. A. Hanna, where the iron-clad agreement is in force, worked as usual to-day; the miners on the other hand maintain that the entire Miller's and Thom's Run district, where these mines are located, is out on a strike. The operators themgives admit that there were not the usual number of men at work in the Snowden and Gastonville mines operated by the Pittsburg and Chicago Company, where the iron-clad agreement is also in force.

A fair estimate shows that there are about ten thousand of the twelve thousand railroad miners now out. A list of the mines idle along the rivers could not be obtained here to-night, and reperts concerning the river situation are conflicting. The operators assert that the river mines are nearly all running, while the miners' officlass say they are all idle. Dispatches from Monongahela City say that six thousand out of the eight thousand river miners are on strike.

# PREDICTING A FAILURE.

W. P. Dearmitt, president of the New-York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, was emphatic in his statements that the strike would be a failure. "We had more men at work to-day," said be, "than any day for a number of years after a holiday. I attribute this to the fact that the men came to work because they did not care to be identified with this movement. More than twenty-five mines were working in the Pittsburg district to-day."

At the miners' headquarters President Dolan was apparently in the best of humor. He had received reports from nearly every part of the district, and seemed pleased with the prospects. "More miners will join the movement before the end of the week," said he, "and I am perfectly satisfied with the progress made. Yet there are some mines that I had hoped would be idle that Were running to-day."

A report was received at the Baltimore and A report was received at the Baltimore and Ohio offices this afternoon that three of the mines along the line of that road are still working, notwithstanding the general order to strike. Men are also working in the mines of the First Pool at Gastonville. The mines of the Eureka Coal Company are working a half force, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company's mines at Port Royal are said to be running full.

The mining officials are working night and

The mining officials are working hight and main to get the individual contract miners out. Their success in the case of the Pittsburg and Chicago miners has given them renewed hope, and they now expect to induce the men at the New-York and Cleveland mines also to come out. and they now expect to induce the men at the New-York and Cleveland mines also to come out. While the strike practically begins to-day in all of the five States concerned in the movement, no accurate account of the actual number of men who will take part in the strike can be known until to-morrow. An opinion may then be formed as to its importance and the probability of its ultimate success or defeat.

Prominent operators at Irwin, Greensburg and other points along the Pennsylvania line as far east as Altoona are making preparations to run their mines full force, and some have already increased their men and have made arrangements

creased their men and have made arrangements to ship coal to dealers here. The first break in the operators' ranks was The first break in the operators ranks was made this afternoon by J. W. Steen, of the O. I. C. mines at Rossville. The diggers refused to work, and the mine was closed down, but a notice was posted that after to-day the 69-cent rate would be paid. It is not likely that the officials will allow the men to work until a majority of the operators have agreed to the miners' demands.

# WENT OUT FROM SYMPATHY.

Mowequa, Ill., July 6 .- Every miner in the coal shaft here went out this morning. They have made no demands for any increase, and are or-derly and well behaved. The strike is purely one of sympathy.

LABOR COMMISSIONS ASKED TO ACT. Indianapolis, .nd.. July 6.-The Indiana Labor Commission to-day sent letters to all the Labor Commissions of Ohio. Pennsylvania and Illinois, inviting them to meet with the Indiana Commission in this ci'y at as early a day as possible to consider the possibilities of arbitrating he coal miners' strike. The Indiana Commission hopes for favorable responses to its invitation, and in case the Labor Commissions of the four States meet the wage differences.

the coal operators will be asked to meet them in an endeavo. Lo terminate the strike before it is CHARGES AGAINST EASTON HOTTEST SO FAR THIS YEAR, fairly under way.

# FEDERAL PROTECTION SECURED.

RECEIVERS APPEAL TO A UNITED STATES JUDGE IN OHIO AGAINST THE STRIKERS.

Cincinnati, July 6 .- An important step was taken here to-day in connection with the coal miners' strike, which puts the power of the United States against all violence or unlawful acts in at least a portion of Ohio. An order of the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, was made by Judge Taft, upon a showing made by Myron T. Herrick and Robert Blickensdorfer, receivers of the Wheeling and Lake Eric Raflway Company and of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg

and of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coel Company, whereby the United States Marshal is directed to protect their miners at work and to prevent unlawful interference with the operation of their railway.

The receivers say they are engaged in the operation of two coal mines of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company, known as the Dillenvale and Long Run coal mines; that there is a strike among the mine workers of Ohio and other States under the direction of the United Mine Workers; that all of the 500 miners at Dillenvale and one-half of the 400 at the Long Run mine are desirous of remaining at work, but have refrained from so doing by reason of threats and warnings from other miners who have joined the strike; that it is necessary for the mines to continue in operation, and miners will continue at work if protected from physical injury to themselves and their property. injury to themselves and their property.

The receivers also represented to the cour that they have been advised that in their opera tion of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway they will not be permitted to transport over the road what is known as Virginia coal, received from connecting lines; that they regard the situation

what is known as Virginia coal, received from connecting lines; that they regard the situation as serious and are placing watchmen to guard the wooden bridges along their railway at night; that a large body of men are liable to come upon the property at any time to prevent their men from working. They therefore ask the assistance and protection of the court.

Judge Taft gave an order to the United States Marshal to consult with the receivers and send to Jefferson County and to other parts of the district a sufficient number of United States marshals to protect the mining and railroad property now being operated by the receivers under order of the court. The marshal and his deputies are directed by Judge Taft to arrest and detain any persons destroying property or threatening or doing violence to any persons in the employ of the receivers until proper proceedings for contempt of court can be instituted against the offenders. The receivers are also directed immediately to file a bill for injunction against all persons engaged in any attempt to interfere with the lawful operation of the mines or of the railroad in their charge. railroad in their charge.

#### RANKS OF THE STRIKERS SWELLING. MINERS IN OHIO GENERALLY STOP WORK, EX-

CEPT WHERE THEIR SCALE IS PAID. Bellaire, Ohio, July 6 (Special).-The prediction of the National officers of the United Mine Workers that the men would gain interest in the strike as it went on was verified to-day. Nearly all the English-speaking miners in Belmont and Jefferson counties, numbering about three thousand, are out, except these who obtained an advance at Shick's and in the smaller mines along the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At the Wheeling Creek mines on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad, about one hundred men went to work out of five hundred employed, in spite of the fact that they voted two to one on Sunday to stay at work. The men at work at Wheeling Creek are all Poles and Hungarians, except the trappers and driving boys. At Barton and Maynard, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, .aree hundred men went to work this morning, but before noon they decided to come out and join the strike. At Rock Hill and Flushing the men went to work this morning, but will not go back to-morrow. West of this city four small mines besides Shick's are paying the asked price. On the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad all the men at Laurelton, Long Run and Dillonvale are out to the number of 1,000, but most of them are foreigners, and the English-speaking miners are having a hard fight to keep them in line. A big break in the ranks will surprise no one to-morrow.

### WEST VIRGINIA'S OPPORTUNITY. NO INDICATION THAT THE MINERS OF THAT STATE WILL STRIKE.

Charleston, W. Va., July 6.-Chief Mine Inspector J. W. Paul, who has been keeping in touch with the several coalfields in West Virginia, said that there is at present no indication that the miners of this State will go out. "This," he says, "is West Virginia's opportunity to find new markets for her If the miners of neighboring States go out and there is a suspension of coal production in those States, West Virginia can very nearly supply the demand. In 1895 West Virginia produced nearly the demand. In 1895 West Virginia produced hearly one-fifth of all the coal produced in the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Kentucky, Indiana and Hilmols, and this when the collieries were running at less than half ther capacity. If this general strike is imaggurated and the West Virginia miners keep at work, West Virginia coal will find new markets and the State will hold those markets indefinitely after the strike ends."

Wheeling W Va. July 6 (Special).—The action

Wheeling, W. Va., July 6 (Special) .- The action of the West Virginia coal-miners to-day leaves little hope for the strikers. Aside from about 100 men at Moundsville, who refused to work this morning, but who are expected to go in to row, not a man in West Virginia paid the slightest attention to the order of the United Mine Work attention to the order of the United Mine workers. All over the State the operators are putting in extra men, with a view to filling any demand that may come, and the miners seem anxious to make as much as possible out of the idleness of their fellow-workmen elsewhere. There is sufficient capacity in this State, if all mines are worked full, to prevent any shortage of fuel, even though two-thirds of the men the Mine Workers allege they control should strike.

# LITTLE EFFECT IN WALL STREET.

The opening of the great strike of soft-coal miners was without particular effect in Wall Street. It had been expected, and accordingly had practically been discounted. There was a recession in the general list in the early trading, but later there was an almost complete recovery in values. The ocks of the railroads engaged in the transportastocks of the railroads engaged in the transporta-tion of soft coal were apparently affected to a less degree than other stocks. The only sales of the stocks of the soft-coal carrying roads were, in fact, 286 shares of Chesapeake and Ohio, with a net loss of ½ in price, 199 shares of Norfolk and Western, with a net loss of %, and 106 shares of Baltimore and Ohio, with a net loss of ig.

LARGE SUPPLIES OF COAL ON HAND. Columbus, Ohio, July 6.-A. Brenholz, who mannges the home office of the General Hocking Coal Company, says there is at least 150,000 tons of coal in storage in the Northwest. He estimates that this will supply all demands for at least four months, no matter how general the miners' strike

hecomes.

There is considerable coal on the Ohlo docks ready for shipment by lake, but this coal will not be sent West. It will be held for the purpose of supplying transient trade.

With respect to a supply of coal for the railroads, it is estimated different companies have enough coal on hand to last them about six weeks.

# SEEKING AID FOR OHIO STRIKERS Columbus, Ohio, July 6 .- Monday's "Dispatch"

contained telegrams from the Valley showing that the miners were not in good financial shape owing to the fact that they have not had much work for months back. Adam Hallam, Asa Stevenson, Benjamin Nichols and J. C. Call, miners of Oakdale, Athens County, are in the city for the purpose of making a canvass for contribution to a fund to re-leve the miners of any distress which this strike

# SETTLING WAGE DIFFERENCES.

Cleveland, July 6.-Glass workers began a confer ence here this morning to agree on a demand for increased wages. Two years ago the workers accepted a cut owing to the reduction in the tariff.

It is expected that the demand will be made to conform to the contemplated tariff increase. Anderson, Ind., July 6.—The National Tin Plate Company, of this city, and the American Tin Plate Company, of Elwood, to-day started their plants according to the new wage scale.

Pittsburg, July 6.-The joint scale conference of steel sheet manufacturers and workers has been

GOVERNOR BLACK AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WOODRUFF INVESTI-GATING THEM.

Albany, July 6 (Special).-Governor Black and Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff considered for several hours to-day the charges against Frederick Easton, Superintendent of Buildings. Speaker O'Grady, the third Trustee of Public Buildings, was absent, however, and no conclusion was reached by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor as to the truth or falsity of the charges-at least, no conclusion which they were willing to give to the public. Mr. O'Grady telegraphed that he was detained by a law case in Rochester, and that he would endeavor to be here to-morrow, when the charges will be considered further.

Mr. Woodruff indicated to-night by what he dismiss them, and therefore in favor of retaining Easton at the head of the Department of

Buildings. What he said was this: "The Trustees of the Capitol have had a very thorough examination made of Mr. Easton's books. I suggested an appraisal of the furniture bought by him, and the Governor and the Speaker agreed to the proposition. The appraisers were from the leading furniture dealers of New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. Easton has been charged with extravagance in buying this furniture. Two or three questions must be considered, however, in dealing with the matter of extravagance. Was the furniture appropriate for a costly and magnificent building? Was it worth what was paid for it? Was there any exaggeration of the bills? I think every one will concede that the furniture is appropriate for the Capitol. The appraisers report that market rates were paid for it. They say that the bills were not exaggerated, and the State was not defrauded, therefore. Then there is the question of the over-employment of men on the Capitol. It is conceded that too many men were employed. That was discovered by the present Trustees of Public Buildings, and the force was largely reduced. It is evident, nevertheless, that there are some drawbacks to the reduction of the force at work on the Capitol. Palpably there are too few elevator men, and some of the volunteer guides are charging extravagant prices for showing people about the building." It will be observed that the whole tenor of the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks is to clear Mr. Easton of the charges made against him. What Mr. Black's attitude toward Mr. Easton is is not disclosed, and he would not say anything re-

garding the charges to-day.

"If Mr. O'Grady arrives here to-morrow," said
Mr. Woodruff to-night, "we shall issue a statement giving our judgment on the charges
against Mr. Easton."

Mr. Woodruff and the other members of the Forest Preserve Board will start for the Adirondacks on Friday, to continue their inspection of forest lands offered for purchase. They will visit the Boreas River country and then the Racquette Lake region, and expect to be out for two weeks on their mission.

### ITS AFFAIRS TO BE WOUND UP.

THE LAST OF MARYLAND'S ENDOWMENT ASSESS-MENT CONCERNS IN RECEIVERS' HANDS.

Baltimore, July 6 (Special).-The last of the endowment assessment concerns in Maryland has gone to the wall. Judge Ritchie to-day signed a decree vacating the charter of the International Fraternal Aliance, and appointing John P. Poe and Fraternal Aliance, and appointing John P. Poe and George R. Gaither, jr., receivers of the estate and assets of the corporation. The bond required is for \$50,600. The receivers are made trustees for the benefit of creditors and are directed to wind up the affairs of the corporation under the direction of the Court. The decree formally sustains the demurer of Attorney-General Clabaugh to the answer of the Aliance to the suit of Mr. Clabaugh for forfeiture of the charter. The Alliance a few years ago had a large membership scattered throughout the country.

# AERONAUTS CRUSHED AND MANGLED.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS SHOW THE PERILS OF BALLOONING.

deen, Wash., were fearfully crushed while the former was attempting an ascension and parachute jump. When the balloon was inflated and the restraining ropes cast off it shot up sixty feet, with Colton tangled in the ropes. He was dropped to the earth, and sustained fractures and bruises from which he will die. Westen clung to the parachute, and a strong wind carried him with terrific force through the tops of some trees, and he, too, dropped to the earth, crushed and mangled in a horrible manner.

San Francisco, July 6.—Bertram Hill, the six-

year-old son of Chauncey Hill, an architect, in company with Miss Olney, a daughter of his guardian, went to Biair's Park, near Oakland, to guardian, went to Biair's Park, near Oakland, to witness a hot-air balloon ascension by Charles Conlan, of the Acme Athletic Club. When the balloon shot into the air the child clung to the guy ropes and was cartied up. The aeronaut heart the shouts of the people not to cut loose his parachute, and obeyed, not knowing the reason. When a thousand or more feet in the air he heard the boy's cries and saw a cap come fluttering down. He called out to his unseen companion to hold on and made every effort to save him, but in vain, for soon the child's body shot by him and was crushed out of shape when it struck the earth.

MISS GUINEY NO LONGER POSTMISTRESS. Newton, Mass., July 6.-Miss Louise Imogen Guiney has resigned as postmistress at Auburn dale, and will henceforth devote all her time to dale, and will nenerotric devote an ner time to the literature, in which she has already achieved a reputation. Miss Guiney did her last work in the office to-day. Her appointment by President Cleveland occasioned much interest at the time, both on account of her prominence as a writer and because some opposition and equally active support were developed against and for the appointment.

# AN ALASKAN VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Tacoma, Wash., July 6.-Alaskan papers of June 25 state that the volcano on Douglas Island, opposite Juneau, is in a state of eruption. The entire town of Juneau was watching with interest the immense clouds emitted from the crater. This volcano has no name, but is one of the highest peaks on Donglas Island and is situated a little north of the Treadwell mines.

FOUR PEOPLE DROWNED AT LITTLE ROCK. Little Rock, Ark., July 6 .- An accident occurred ing of four people. The drowned are Miss Josie ing of four people. The drowned are Miss Josie Sanders, aged eighteen, of Little Rock; Miss Mary Arber, aged nineteen, of Little Rock; "Jake" Dante, of Pine Bluff, and "Joe" Dante, of Pine Bluff, Miss Sanders, Miss Arber and the Dante brothers were in a skiff on the river, where they had gone to view the fireworks. When the pyrotechnic display was over, the pleasure steamer U. K. Riggs, going up the river, ran down the skiff.

DEATH OF A MISER AT MIDDLETOWN. Middletown, N. Y., July 6.-Charles McKee, a miser, eighty-five years old, who lived in squalo near this city, was brought to the hospital here yesterday, the local town Board of Health having ordered his removal. He died to-day. At the time ordered his removal. He died to-day. At the time of his death he was grumbling about being taken from his home and away from his money. C. H. McKee, of Newark, nephew of the miser, arrived here to-day. A considerable amount of money has been found in the miser's bed at his home, and it is believed that several thousand dollars in all will be secured.

#### COST OF THE HOLIDAY IN CHICAGO. Chicago, July 6.- The holiday claimed five lives

list of maimed and injured people as a result of th Fourth of July celebrations. The dead are James W. Keene, who was struck in the head by a stray W. Keene, who was struck in the head by a stray bullet; Charles Smith, frightened by the explosion of a giant firecracker and fell out of a second-story window; John Hoffweter, eight years old, killed by the explosion of powder in a glass bottle; John Thomas, twelve years old, killed in exactly the same manner as Hoffweter, and William Allen, eight years old, clothing ignited by firecrackers, causing fatal burns.

# BURNED THE PORTUGUESE FLAG.

Monterey. Cal., July 6.-A disturbance was creside the American ensign, instead of below it, over Ortin's grocery store. Patriotic citizens took down the Portuguese flag, but, finding it there again, re-moved it and burned it. Ortin has complained to the Portuguese Government.

A SWELTERING DAY FOR NEW-YORKERS.

PROSPECT OF IMMEDIATE RELIEF-TWO DEATHS AND NUMEROUS PROSTRATIONS.

New-York was sweltering yesterday, the hottest day so far this year. The refreshing southerly breeze that had so materially helped to make the weather at least endurable on Monday died away almost to nothing yesterday. Deprived of this tempering influence, a wave of oppressive heat, irksome alike to man and beast, surged over the city. So fierce were the sun's tays and so well were they backed up by a languor-producing humidity that it was hardly necessary to obtain assurance from the officials in the eyrie away up in the tower of the Manhattan Life Building that the mercury had touched a higher point than upon any other day said about the charges that he would vote to | in the present season. The people on the streets were sufficient evidence in themselves of the fact. A taste of the intense heat that has been rendering life unbearable in the South and West had found its way to Manhattan Island.

There were two deaths attributed to the heat

and numerous prostrations.

The enervating effects of the sun's rays were easily noticeable in the faces of people, who, divested of waistcoats and often with their coats slung over their arms, tramped wearily along the sidewalks. Soda-water fountains and other places where refreshing drinks were served did a profitable business. The entrances to the many public baths were thronged by eager crowds awaiting their chance to find relief in the cooling water, and at the Battery baths, in particular, there were frequently as many as two hundred men and boys at one time besieging the gangway and waiting for opportunities to enter the water.

Yet the day was not a record-breaker. There

have been warmer sixths of July, and the records for the month show numerous days upon which the mercury has climbed several degrees higher than it did yesterday. The Weather Bureau books show that the hottest July 6 was in 1881, when the temperature reached 91 degrees while the hottest of all July days since the Bu reau was established was July 9, 1876, when the 99 mark was touched. Yesterday at 10 a. m. the temperature was 81 degrees, and then it continued to rise gradually until at 12:45 the maximum point for the day was gained. At this hour the thermometer registered 88 degrees. Thereafter the mercury began to drop as steadily as it had risen until about 5 o'clock, when the sky becoming overcast, it had been reduced to 81 degrees. At 10 o'clock last night a much more comfortable state of things prevailed, and only 77 degrees of heat were recorded. At one time in the day there was a percentage of 91 of humidity. But these observations, it must be remembered, are taken at an altitude of over 200 feet above the sidewalks. Down in the streets, when the heat was most intense during the day, the thermometers showed a prevailing temperature of 102 degrees. Mr. Dunn holds out no immediate prospect of cooler weather. His predictions, in fact, tend the other way, and it is possible that the arid waves that are prostrating people in the West and the South may be felt with some severity in this city. Yet New-Yorkers may find some comfort from Mr. Dunn's statement that, officially, at least, the 100 degree mark will not be reached in the present spell. The most comfortable place in the country yesterday was Helena, Mont., where only 46 degrees were registered.

The forecast for to-day is: Fair, followed by showers in the afternoon. Stationary temper-

### THE HEAT VICTIMS. TWO DEATHS AND MANY PROSTRATIONS RE-PORTED.

Two deaths and several prostrations were attributed to yesterday's heat. The dead are:

Two deaths and several prostrations were attributed to yesterday's heat. The dead are:

Eithl, Maggie, a nurse, sixty years old, who lived in Brooklyn; overcome in front of No. 172 Avenue C, and died before an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital reached her.

SMITH, William, morgue keeper for the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. His body was found yesterday morning in Central Park, near Eighty-fifth-st, and Fifth-ave. It is said that he had been in poor health and that the extreme heat hastened his end.

PROSTRATIONS.

BUNNELL, Elizabeth, nineteen years old, of No. 420 East Nineteenth-st, Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

CHALMERS, Henry, fifty-four years-old, of No. 352 East Twenty-third-st Taken to Bellevue Hespital.

FEIGEL, John, infecteen years old, on home. Taken to Hudson st. Hospital. Hole, infected years old, of No. 331 West Forty-seventh-st. Taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

GREEN, Frank, Christopher, thirty-legibt years old, of No. 127 West Boulevard. Taken to Hellevue Hospital.

HALER, Christopher, thirty-legibt years old, of No. 127 West Boulevard. Taken to Hellevue Hospital.

LASSARE, Stephen, thirty-legibt years old, of No. 127 West Boulevard. Taken to Hellevue Hospital.

LASSARE, Stephen, thirty-years old, of Yonkers. Taken to Hellevue Hospital.

LIBIE, John, twenty-one years old, of Yonkers. Taken to Hellevue Hospital.

HISP, John, twenty-one years old, of No. 325 East Fifty-ninth-st. Taken to Flower Hospital.

FONEIL, Owen, thirty-one years old, of No. 305 East Seventy-sixth-st. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FONEIL, Owen, thirty-one years old, of No. 700 Ninth-ave. Taken to New-York Hospital.

FEWART, George, thirty years old, of No. 700 Ninth-ave. Taken to New-York Hospital.

FEWART, George, thirty years old. Taken to Flower Hospital.

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Hospital, the front of No. 602 East Nineteenth-st, Taken to Bellevus Hospital.

UNKNOWN woman at Canal and Forsyth sts. Taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

#### CABLE-CAR STRIKES AMBULANCE. THE LATTER WAS ANSWERING A CALL FOR A HEAT PROSTRATION CASE.

Broadway cable-car No. 804, in charge of Charles Bemis, as gripman, of No. 124 West Sixty-third-st., crashed into an ambulance from the New-York Hospital yesterday afternoon, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts. Policeman Tighe, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, saw the accident, and says the gripman was looking in another direction and was to blame. John Kennedy, the driver of the ambulance, was thrown out of the seat and hit the pavement head first. Dr. Whit-ing, who was in charge, was thrown forward in ambulance, but was not seriously hurt. ambulance was answering a heat prostration call at Thirty-ninth-st, and Fifth-ave. The bell on the ambulance was clanging loudly as Kennedy tried to cross in front of the cable-car. Bemis says he

ambulance was canging looking as Kemedy as to cross in front of the cable-car. Bemis says he thought the ambulance bell was the car gong, and he was expecting the ambulance to give him the right of way.

When the car hit the other vehicle, the latter was lifted several feet from the ground and almost capsized. Kennedy was pitched out, and was picked up unconscious. His scalp was cut and his hip injured. Dr. Whiting had him placed in the ambulance and then started to get the patient for whom he was called. He had gone but a few blocks when Kennedy recovered consciousness, and piuckly insisted on taking the reins. When the ambulance returned to the hospital, Kennedy's wounds were attended to.

Dr. Whiting lodsed a complaint against the gripman, and Policeman Tighe placed him under arrest. He was allowed to complete his run, and then was locked up in the West Thirtieth-st, station. An agent of the streetcar company afterward balled him out.

### DOGS THAT HAD TO BE KILLED. A large mongrel dog caused a good deal of ex-

day. A small boy had found the animal in the streets 'wo ways before, and had taken it to the roof of the nouse, where the poor brute was left without food or drink for forty-eight hours, Crazed by starvation, the dog yesterday broke the rope wita which it was tied and attacked William Wes-iey, janitor of the house. The maddened animal chased the janitor downstairs and out of the house The janitor sought to make his escape by running but the hallway of No. 10 Forsyth-st. Sitting in the hallway was a little child, and the janitor stopped long enough to take the youngster out of dange. The tenants in the house were then in an uproar. Finally Policeman Fitzgerald, of the Eldridge-st. station, took up the trail of the lumped from the fire-escape to the roof of a four-story stable. From this the dog jumped to the street below, breaking its legs. The policeman then put the brute out of its misery with a builet from his revolver. The Society for the Prevention of

### KILLED BY A RUNAWAY CAR.

THREE LIVES LOST AND SEVENTEEN PEO-PLE INJURED IN PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, July 6.-A Consolidated Company traction car on the Fifth-ave, branch, filled with passengers from Schanly Park, ran away on Soho Hill shortly before 11 o'clock to-night and was wrecked.

The accident was on the Forbes-st. line of the Consolidated Company. The runaway car crashed into another car at the foot of Soho Hill. Three persons are reported killed and seventeen injured.

### THE TRACKS UNDERMINED.

ENGINEER, FIREMAN AND BRAKEMAN KILLED ON A NEW-HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD.

Woodsville, N H., July 6.-A freight train on the White Mountain Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad was wrecked by a washout four miles north of this station early this morning. Three men were killed and the engine and three cars were badly wrecked. The wreck took place about 3:29 o'clock. The train

left here bound north at 3 o'clock. It was made up of fourteen cars, most of which were heavily loaded. At Poor's Brook, one mile south of Bath rails and sank into a lagoon formed by mud and

water the trick is low, the locomotive etc. the rails and sank into a lagoon formed by mud and water beneath; the first six cars were derailed, and three of them. were demolished and the contents scattered along the road and in the water. The engineer of the train, Patrick Lennon, of Whitefield; the fireman, "Bert" Pebbles, of Woodsville, and the brakeman, C. E. Lang, of Berlin, N. H., went down with the wreck and lost their lives. Lang, it is supposed, was on the engine or on one of the forward cars.

It is thought that the engine plunged through the undermined track without warning, as no attempt to slacken the speed of the train was noted by the other trainhands. The locomotive found lodgment in the bed of the pool, and the heavy cars rushing or behind crushed it into a broken and twisted mass of debris. The three cars following the engine were split apart and totally wrecked, causing considerable damage both to the rolling stock and to freight. The other cars which were derailed were not badly damaged.

The washout was caused by a cloudburst, which passed over this region yesterday. A great volume of water fell in a short time, and the small streams overflowed the lowlands. It was reported here this morning that another washout took place on the railroad at North Haverhill, south of this place.

### CAUGHT WITH A DECOY LETTER.

A YOUNG MAN ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGING SENATOR MASON'S NAME.

Washington, July 6.-S. P. Williams, a young nan whose home is in Bismarck, N. D., but who formerly held a clerkship in the Treasury Department, was arrested to-day on a charge of forg ng the name of Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, to an application to the Pennsylvania Rail-Washington to New-York. Williams protests his innocence, and will have a hearing in the police court to-morrow. The police say that they have been working on the case for several days, and that they caught Williams by means of a decoy letter. Senator Mason was informed some days ago by the railroad company of the receipt of a letter bearing his signature asking for passes. He placed the matter in the hands of the police, and they watched the committee-room in the Maitby Building, where the Senator's mail is delivered. To-day, when a letter to Mr. Mason, said to be a decoy, bearing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stamp, was placed on the table in the committee-room, it was picked up by Williams, and his arrest followed promptly.

Williams, who is about twenty-five years old, says that he has been getting his mail at the Maltby Building since April, having directed that it he sent there. The mail, he says, was usually put on a big table, where every one had access to it. He picked up a letter, and, finding it not addressed to himself, was about to put it down when the police arrested him. Washington to New-York. Williams protests his

### PREPARED DELIBERATELY FOR SUIGIDE.

AN UNKNOWN MAN LEAPS INTO THE EAST RIV-ER, AFTER TYING ONE END OF HIS SUS-PENDERS TO A ROCK AND THE OTHER

A man whose identity is a mystery walked out on the pier near the terra-cotta works, in Ravens-Long Island City, yesterday afternoon and penders and tied one end of them about a rock weighing nearly fifteen pounds. He next tled the other end about his neck and threw himself into the East River. His actions were witnessed by Walter McCallan, who gave the alarm. The man was still alive when fished out, but died in a short

# PRESIDENT COLVIN'S RESIGNATION.

Albany, July 6.-State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin has forwarded his resignation as president of the State League of Republican Clubs to Vice-Pres-ident John W. Totten, of New-York City. Last week members of the Executive Committee of the League held a meeting, and issued a call for the holding of a State convention of the League in August in New-York. Mr. Colvin says that his resignation is due to the fact that he will not have time to devot to such arrangements as would make the conven-tion a success, and that when he accepted the presidency at Syracuse last fall it was with the distinct understanding that there would be no con-vention of the League this year.

# TO BE EXAMINED FOR "FITNESS."

Albany, N. Y., July 6 .- State Excise Commissioner Henry H. Lyman has appointed the first Board of Examiners to conduct "fitness" examinations under the new Civil Service rules for the Excise Department. This Board consists of P. W. Cullinan, of Oswego, counsel for the Commissioner; A. J. Gilbert, of Honeoye, assistant acting deputy in charge of special agents, and Robert Rae, M. D., of Portage-ville.

# HARDIN PARRISH'S SUICIDE.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 6.-Coroner Varney's jury rendered a verdict at noon in accordance with the facts in the case of Hardin Parrish, the millionaire, who came here on July 1 from the Windsor Hotel, New-York City, and committed suicide in a sanitarium on Saturday night. Mr. Parrish placed a revolver to his head and blew out his brains while crazed by insomnia. He was seventy-four years old, and was formerly one of the wealthlest citizens of Indianapolis. This afternoon the body was taken to Connecticut for interment, by Hamilton Parrish, of Brooklyn, son of the dead man.

# THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD DISASTER.

Albany, July 6.-The Railroad Commissioners will meet in this city to-morrow, and will consider for the first time the report of Inspector George Gatchell on the tally-ho disaster on the Merrick Road, Long Island, on Memorial Day, which resulted in the death of several persons. The Commissioners, after considering the report, will decide whether or not they will take any action or make an investigation. As no charges against the Long Island Ralire Company have been presented to them, it is proble that the Commissioners will accept the rep of Inspector Gatchell as embracing their view and will make it public. Mr. Gatchell's report in line with the findings of the Grand Jury Queens County.

### COMMODORE REMEY RAISES HIS FLAG. Portsmouth, N. H., July 6.-Captain George O. Remey, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy received his commission as Commodore of the United States Navy to-day. The Commodore's flag

was immediately run up at headquarters, and Commandant Remey assumed his new dignity in the presence of the assembled force of the yard. He was honored with an official salute of eleven guns, and after the formal ceremony a reception to the officers on duty was held at headquarters.

# MURDER MYSTERY IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, July 6.-The body of John Scanlon was und in East Buffalo about 2 o'clock this morning by Patrolman Kluge, who supposed he had picked up a drunken man. A close-examination disclosed a bullet wound in the left breast. The shot had been fired at such close range that the coat was burned by powder. Sergeant Dillon, of the Eleventh Precinct, who was among the officers re-spending to a box call, recognized the body as that sponding to a box call, recognized the body as that of his brother-in-law, John Scanlon, an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. In tracing Scanlon's movements last night, it was learned that he drank beer in a galoon kept by Lary Zeteck, on William-st, about 11 o'clock, in company with Philip Wakeman. Scanlon left the saloon, and in a few moments Wakeman went out, saying he was going to find Scanlon. When questioned by the police this morning, Wakeman said that he was not able to find Scanlon. It is not believed that Scanlon had any money when killed, but a silver watch that he wore is missing.

The best possible cure for headache is Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. Sold everywhere.-Advt.

# TARIFF BATTLE ENDS TO-DAY

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AN AGREEMENT FOR THE FINAL VOTE REACHED IN THE SENATE.

IT IS TO BE TAKEN THIS AFTERNOON AFTER DE BATE UNDER THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE-THE SUGAR-DOUNTY AMENDMENT LAID

### ON THE TABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 6.-The decision of the Republican Senatorial caucus this morning to postpone until next December all efforts to enact scheme of beet-sugar bountles removed the last obstacle to an agreement to vote on the pending Tariff bill, and unanimous consent was obtained late this afternoon that the long-delayed measure should be put on its passage before adjournment to-morrow. No definite hour was set for the final vote; but after 1 o'clock debate is to proceed under the five-minute rule, and there is every prospect that the end of the siz weeks' tariff fight in the Senate will come a few hours later.

The Republican caucus had little difficulty in reaching the conclusion to defer until next winter any attempted sugar-bounty legislation, and Mr Aldrich's suggestion that the Thurston-Allen amendment go over was accepted almost unanimously, only a few of the Northwestern Senators-Messrs. Thurston, Nelson and Gear most notably-holding out for immediate action.

Republican support having been withdrawn from the bounty project, its disturbing quality vanished, and when a motion was made by Mr. Allison late in the afternoon to lay the bounty clause on the table, it received the solid support of both the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber. Nine Populists and Silverites alone were recorded against side-tracking the Allen-Thurston amendment for the present.

Several other votes were taken-one again or striking out the differential on refined sugarbut in every instance the Finance Committee was sustained by a stable, although sometimes narrow, majority. The debate took a more general range than usual, and elaborate and somewhat rambling speeches were made by Senators Bate, Chilton, Pettus and Morgan in the way of a partisan summing-up against the bill.

The Finance Committee has now exhausted its initiative, and no further votes will be taken except on propositions emanating from the Democratic, Populist or Silverite ranks,

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. ANOTHER DEBATE ON TRUSTS-REJECTION OF THE BEET SUGAR BOUNTY AMENDMENT-THE AGREEMENT FOR THE FINAL VOTE. Washington, July 6.-Without any preliminary

business, the Senate to-day proceeded with the consideration of the Tariff bill. Mr. Bacon made a personal explanation of his vote yesterday for Mr. Mills's amendment to im pose a tax of 5 per cent on all manufactured products. He had, he said, given his vote without due deliberation. If the imposition of such a tax should be confined to the Sugar Trust and other gigantic concerns existing in open violation of the law, it would, on meditation, commend itself to his judg-

but, as it would touch every village and hamlet in the land and lay its hand on the most humble, he frankly avowed his regret for the vote cast vesterday. speech against the bill. He made a general argu-

ment from the point of view, as he announced, of

an advocate of "fair trade and free silver." unlawful the importation of sugar by any trust of combination operating in restraint of trade or for the purpose of advancing the price of sugar. The amendment also provides for the forfeiture of sugar so imported and directs the Attorney-General to enforce the forfeiture and to prosec trusts, combinations, etc. He spoke at length in

support of the amendment. Mr. Chilton followed with an arraignment of trusts, arguing that they were fostered by the tariff. He explained the operation of his anti-trust amendment at length, and argued that it furnished a feasible method of reaching the great trusts en

Mr. Morgan followed with another speech against trusts. He favored the amendment of his colleague, Mr. Pettus, but said he would attach to !! another and more far-reaching proposition. He thought seizure and confiscation provided for by Mr. Pettus's amendment might, as in the case of the Sugar Trust, enable the trust to put up the price of sugar pending action in the courts, and he suggested a modification which would provide

for the immediate sale of articles seized.

Mr. Butler asked, in view of the fact that the anti-trust statute of the present law had not been enforced, whether there was any reason to believe that the proposed amendment would be enforced. Mr. Morgan replied that the amendment directed the Attorney-General to proceed against violators of the law and to report annually to Congress. That was as far as Congress could go unless an

impeachment proceeding were brought. Mr. Caffery did not believe that the Pettus amendment would affect the Sugar Trust. What Congress should do was to destroy the profit of the trust, which was grounded in the differential of the

Tariff bill. Mr. Petrus said he did not expect to destroy the trust with his amendment. It would only build i fence across one of its roads.

MR. PETTUS'S AMENDMENT LOST. The vote was then taken on the Pettus amendment, and it was lost—ayes, 26; nees, 23. Messrs. Teller and Heltfeld voted with the Democrats in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. McEnery and Stewart against it.

Mr. Butler followed this vote with a few remarks

on the futility of these anti-trust amendments. The gold standard and the transportation monopolies, he said, were responsible for trusts, and trusts would continue until the real evils were eradicated. Mr. Stewart said he believed now, as he did in 1894, that these anti-trust amendments would never be effective except where they ought not to be effective-that is, against labor combinations.

The Chilton amendment was also lost-28 to 31.

Mr. Caffery then offered an amendment to strike out all the differential on refined sugar, which was lost-28 to 34. Messrs. Heitfeld and Teller voted aye, and Messrs. McEnery and Stewart no.
Mr. Chilton moved an amendment limiting the
drawback on refined sugar to the amount shown by

the polariscope when the raw sugar is first imported. Lost. BEET SUGAR BOUNTY DEBATED.

Mr. Allen brought forward the amendment previously offered by the Finance Committee and with-drawn, providing for a bounty of one-quarter of one cent a pound on beet sugar made from beets grown in the United States. Mr. Allen took the floor to support the amendment, but at once became involved in a contest with Mr. Chandler.

"Does the Senator propose to vote for this amendment?" asked Mr. Chandler.

"I do," replied Mr. Allen.
"And does the Senator propose to vote for the bill
if the amendment is adopted?" pursued Mr. Chand-

"I am not prepared at present to answer that

question," answered Mr. Allen.
Mr. Allen then turned to Mr. Allen and was about to propound a question, when Mr. Chandler interrupted. "I hope the Senator will not crowd the Senator from Iowa, as he has trouble enough on his hands." (Laughter.) Mr. Chandler went on to the Senator from lows, as in Chandler went on to read from "The Record" a speech by Mr. Allen denouncing the protective tariff and declaring that it was unconstitutional to impose taxes on one class to enrich another class. In view of this speech, solely to prevent the consumption of time and to avoid a long debate, Mr. Chandier said he appealed to the Senator to let the Senator passet in the prosperity and plenty in place of the bill of perfudy and dishonor passed in 1894.

Without replying to this appeal, Mr. Allen turned his attention to Mr. Allison. "I ask the Senator," he said, "what, if anything, occurred in the Republican caucus to lead to the abandonment of the bounty amendment."

Mr. Allison replied that the Committee on Finance had offered the amendment, but it was firmly met with the statement from the other side of the chamber that the amendment would delay the passage of the bill. For this reason the amendment was withdrawn.

"So I understand that the Republican party sur-